

# THE SENTINEL.

"UNION, VIGILANCE, PERSEVERANCE."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1841.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM SULLIVAN as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of C. Scudder, Esq.

We are requested to announce JOHN HARRIS as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of C. Scudder.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL S. ROOKER as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of C. Scudder.

We are requested to announce DR. JAMES H. ELLIOTT, as candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are requested to announce the name of Col. E. M. BENSON, as candidate for Enrolling Clerk to the House of Representatives.

## THE ELECTION OF MR. WEST.

A week's reflection upon our triumph, achieved in the election of Mr. WEST to the State Senate from this county, the head quarters of Federal Management, has only served to make us more fully sensible of its great importance. It is weighty, not only because it has given us a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, but particularly because it affords additional evidence that the people of the State are becoming indisposed to bow down to whig dictation and whig policy as recently displayed before the nation.

The whig managers of this State sought to explain away, at Washington and elsewhere, the result of the August Election, by asserting that the whig people were apathetic and sleepy; but that when occasion required, they could be easily aroused, and made to do, as heretofore, the behests of the whig leaders.

No doubt they deceived themselves with this "flattering" notion; and as an example of the fact, we have heard that Ex-Gov. NOBLE, (who was in Baltimore at the time of Mr. West's nomination,) laughed and chuckled over the anticipated defeat of Mr. West by 400 majority!!

Some of our would-be leading whigs also, flattered or attempted to flatter Mr. HENRY CLAY himself with the same "old wives' tale." He coolly replied to them—"Let the election in Marion county decide the question!" Mr. Clay, we imagine, can gather but little personal consolation from the result, and less evidence in favor of the assurances of his friends.

"The election in Marion county has decided the question." It has decided that the results of the August election were caused by a reaction in the minds of the people against the Clay policy—that, when they voted for Gen. Harrison they did not conceive they were supporting Henry Clay and his headlong and corrupting measures—that, though they may be led whither they desire to go, they cannot always be driven against their own free will into the ranks of any leader who may desire to make use of them solely for the advancement of his own ambitious and ruinous schemes.

Yes, the election in Marion county—a county which in 1825 voted for J. Q. ADAMS, and which since that period has been uniformly and strongly whig; a county which is the very focus of Federal influence in this State—in which the chief officers of the Government reside, and from which their patronage is diffused, a county in which, if in no other, the issue of a National Bank was distinctly announced by the Whig Organ,—the election in this county, in the words of Mr. CLAY himself, "HAS DECIDED THE QUESTION," and decided it too in favor of JUSTICE and HONESTY.

Let the people rejoice—let CHAPMAN "crow!"

The National Intelligencer talks about "plots," "conspiracies," and "unrevealed mysteries," in relation to the breaking up of the Federal Cabinet, intimating that it has been caused by the "Locofocos," &c. Of course the smaller fry of the whig papers follow in the Intelligencer's wake. If it were true that any of the "locofocos" had been the instruments of accomplishing so great a good for the country we should heartily rejoice; but we see no reason to believe it. If there have been plots and conspiracies, they owe their existence to the efforts of Webster and Clay to checkmate each other in the game they both are playing for the "succession." As for Clay, we have no doubt he rejoices in his heart that Tyler exercised the Veto power against the Bank project. This event places him at the head of the Bank party, and according to present appearances, he will run in 1845 as the Bank candidate for the Presidency. Webster is well satisfied that, so long as he remains in the whig party as at present constituted, he must play "second fiddle" to Clay. Consequently he lent his aid to dissolve and break up the party organization as well as the Cabinet, and he will continue to exert his influence in favor of Tyler and against Clay, till the latter is finally killed off, and a clear track made for himself. Out of these circumstances grow all the "plots," "conspiracies" and "mysteries," of which the Intelligencer talks.

CLAY'S RESIGNATION.—We learn from what we deem good authority, that it is Mr. CLAY's determination shortly to resign his place in the U. S. Senate, in favor of his "man Friday," Mr. Crittenden. This movement will be made, if made at all, for the purpose of favoring Mr. CLAY's designs in relation to the next Presidency.

JUDGE McLEAN.—It is rumored that Judge McLean will refuse the appointment of Secretary of the War Department, tendered to him by Mr. Tyler. It is supposed that the Judge has long had an eye to a much higher office, than the one now tendered; and that he will deliberate well before he takes a step that may or may not assist him in obtaining the object of his ambition.

NIPPED IN THE REED.—It was Senator WHITE's intention to have made a speech to the people here, while on his way home from Washington. But the Junta in consequence of the present independent state of public feeling thought he had "better let it be." He held his peace and silently put off, accordingly.

A GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING, as we learn from the Jeffersonian, was to have been held near Springfield, Fayette county, on the 25th inst, for the purpose of "consulting on the present aspect of affairs, and discussing questions relative to State policy, and particularly of the expediency of a law confining voters to their own townships."

REPRIEVE.—Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we have deferred, for another week, an article on the Branch Bank at this place. We have not forgotten our promise to endeavor to prove usury against it.

EDUCATION.—In respect to the means of education, we hardly know a State in advance of Indiana. The people, through their representatives, have made large provision for the rising generation; and though we should be pleased to see, what are usually called "common schools," in more general vogue, yet we cannot but congratulate the citizens of the State for what we already enjoy. Did time and space permit, it would please us, and no doubt many of our readers, to give a general review of education and its means as they exist in this State. This we cannot do at present, though we may refer to the subject at some future time. We cannot pass over, however, without notice, three pamphlets now before us, relative to the matter.

First, then, we have the Catalogue of the officers and students in Indiana University, 1840—41. From this we learn that the University is in a more flourishing condition than it has ever been in before. Notwithstanding some little local difficulties heretofore, we are pleased to learn that the measures complained of, have by the wisdom and compromising spirit of the parties interested been terminated, and that "undisturbed harmony now reigns, not only within the walls of the institution itself, but in all its relations with the citizens of the adjoining towns and surrounding country."

The whole course of study and rules in the University are such as, we think, will receive the hearty response of the whole community. We append a list of the Board of Trustees, Faculty, and a recapitulation of the Students:

David H. Maxwell, President of the Board; Miles C. Eggleston, William T. S. Corcoran, Robert Dale Owen, Nathaniel West, John Law, Joseph S. Jencks, Lot Bloomfield and James Scott, Jas. D. Maxwell, Secretary of the Board.

FACULTY.—REV. ANDREW WYLLIE, D. D. President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Belles Lettres. REV. THEOPHILUS A. WYLLIE, A. M. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. JACOB AMMEN, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering. J. E. MOONSHAW, A. M. Professor of Languages. M. M. CAMPBELL, A. M. Principal of the Preparatory Department. JOSEPH M. HOWE, Treasurer.

RECAPITULATION.—Resident Graduates 3 Seniors 6 Juniors 6 Sophomores 10 Freshmen 17 Irregulars 31 Preparatory Department 51 Total 114

And next we have the Wabash College.

A sermon, preached at Crawfordsville, on the Sabbath before commencement in this College, by Rev. CALER MILLS, M. A. is before us, and from it we learn that the Institution is in a flourishing condition. It recapitulates a brief history of the College from its commencement to the present time, and is a very interesting production to the friends of education. We learn that it is the intention of the Trustees to "make Wabash College an institution worthy of the patronage of an enlightened community, and to furnish the means of an extensive and thorough education as can be obtained in any other College in our country. They have elected another professor and assigned to him the department of Latin, with the intention that the classical students shall be under the instruction of the Professors of Latin and Greek through their whole preparatory as well as collegiate course, an advantage which but few if any institutions furnish."

We add the Faculty: Rev. CHARLES WHITE, D. D. President, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy; EDMUND O. HOVEY, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science; JOHN S. TOWNSEND, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; CALER MILLS, M. A., Professor of Greek Language and Literature, A Tutor in Arithmetic and Algebra is employed from year to year.

The first term in this institution began on Tuesday, the 23d inst, and continues thirteen and a half weeks, followed by a recess of one week. The second term begins on the 19th of April, and continues thirteen and a half weeks, until the annual commencement on the third Wednesday in July, from which time there will be a vacation of nine weeks.

The third annual catalogue of the officers and students of Indiana Asbury University, is also before us. This institution, located at Greencastle, is reported to be advancing rapidly. The students number as follows: Seniors 3; Juniors 5; Sophomores 9; Freshmen 24; Irregulars 35; Preparatory 58; total 134.

The above facts furnish gratifying intelligence; and it is to be hoped that public spirit will not flag in its exertions to render these and other institutions not only acceptable to the community at large, but a blessing and an honor to our State.

WHIG "ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM."—According to a report made by one of its committees, it appears that during the present extra session, the members of Congress have succeeded in consuming 87,700 quills, 68,672 steel pens, and fifteen barrels of ink. Besides these, \$476 25 have been paid for making pens. This latter item will appear more useless when it is known that every member is furnished, at public expense, with a good pen knife, and yet out of sheer laziness, puts the nation to the expense of making his pens. It is supposed that some of the members will never be obliged to purchase another quill or sheet of paper for their private use, so long as they live—particularly if they get their deserts, and are hung shortly.

BEIA BADGER THE PIPE-LAYER.—This infamous man, who was appointed by Ewing, to an office in the Philadelphia Custom House, as a reward for his well established villainy, was rejected by the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 25 to 16. Two of the 16 who thus voted to sustain so base a wretch as Badger, were our Senators WHITE and SMITH. From the former we had expected better things; for we had imbibed the impression that he possessed too nice a sense of honor to justify or uphold even indirectly such corrupt practices as Badger has been guilty of; but it seems we have been somewhat mistaken. As to Mr. Smith we expected nothing better. After his vote against taking off the duty on SALT, we had no right to expect any thing better from him.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The wise, erudite and gentlemanly editor of the Whig Organ, proves conclusively, that the locofocos in Congress were desirous to admit "sugar, molasses and salt" free of duty, as well as tea and coffee, and that therefore, the whigs voted to tax them all 20 per cent. In this way he tries to make it appear that the democrats were censurable for the tax proposed by the House on tea and coffee, but which all the Senators, except Mr. CLAY and nine of his "Charles" voted against. Hope this kind of proof will be frequently reiterated by our worthy neighbor.

RECOLLECT, farmers, that we take almost every kind of produce, except cymelings, in exchange for printing.

## THE INDIANA JOURNAL.

Personal controversies between editors of newspapers, even when they are confined to a "war of wits," and do not descend, as is too frequently the case, into the most low and vulgar billingsgate and blackguardism, are rarely of any profit to the public, and for this reason we have always as much as possible avoided being engaged in them.

If we needed any thing to satisfy us of the perfect propriety of the course we have adopted in the premises, enough would be found in the semi-weekly Journal of the 25th inst. That sheet alone contains putrid vulgarity sufficient to prove its conductor, (the one at least who had the control of that number,) to be a blackguard of the basest description; and much more than sufficient to disgrace indelibly a paper assuming, as it does, to be the principal organ of the party which claims a large proportion of respectability, morality, and piety. It is alone because of the assumption alluded to, that such a paper can deserve the notice of decent men.

As a specimen of the "decency" of this chief organ of the Whig party of Indiana, we copy the annexed paragraph.

"The editor of the Dughill Oracle has resorted to the use of the contents of a whisky bottle in which to drown the sorrow and trouble we have brought upon him. Last Saturday afternoon he was found in a most pitiable and disgusting condition. He had taken a dozen of glasses; which, as is usually have been anticipated, brought him from a perspicacious position. When our informant last saw him he was in the same condition of the bird that defiles its own nest. On learning the condition of their friend, a meeting of the Dughill Clique was immediately called, and a committee, consisting of Tim and Falestiff, appointed to wash and dress him. After a two hours' operation with soft soap and water, the committee reported that they had attended to the business referred to them, that the friends of the editor could again approach him without putting handkerchiefs to their olfactorys, and asked to be discharged. They were accordingly discharged, and the editor, like a dog, returned to his vomit again."

From other paragraphs of the same delectable character, in which the State Sentinel is coupled with the choice term "Dughill Oracle," we are compelled to suppose that the above was intended to apply to our paper and one of its editors.

The infamous paragraph has not the merit even of originality, except perhaps in its gross fitness. Every body who has read the Louisville Journal will be struck at once with the resemblance which the paragraph bears to the blackguard warfare so long prosecuted by Prentice.

But we have to do more particularly at this time with the slanderous insinuations of the infamous paragraph. We pronounce them, one and all, to be false, utterly and totally unfounded and untrue; and that the utterer of them is not only guilty of being an infamous libeller, but that he is lamentably destitute of common sense as well as decency.

If the contemptible character of the libeller was as well known elsewhere as it is here, we should not feel called on to take this kind of notice of his falsehoods. But as he has obtained a factitious responsibility by having a nominal control of the principal whig press in the State, we offer that as a sufficient apology to our readers. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a few among his readers may be misled in relation to his false and vulgar innuendoes, characteristic though they be of a dirty blackguard only.

MALICIOUS LIEB.—The semi-weekly Indiana Journal of the 25th inst. utters the following gross and malicious libel upon one of the Congressional delegation from this State:

"Andrew Kennedy, of the fifth district, never imbibed or retained a wholesome political principle; and as for the bearing of a gentleman and the attributes of an honest man, he never has been suspected of possessing any."

Party hostility justifies or permits to a lamentable extent, personal attacks; but fortunately for the character of the Press, degraded as it confessedly is, seldom do we see it prostituted so shamelessly as in the above instance. It was bad enough and dishonorable enough to say that Mr. Kennedy "never imbibed or retained a wholesome political principle." Allowance can always be made for the heated zeal of thoughtless partisan editors. But the public have not an equal opportunity of making allowance for charges, like the above, against a man's honor and honesty. It is always to be presumed, that such charges will not be made by men of responsibility, unless they are able to produce some evidence of their truth.

In this case however, notwithstanding the boldness of the libel, we are assured that it is most infamously untrue in all respects; and as for the "attributes of an honest man" in particular, Mr. Kennedy is noted for being punctiliously honest in all his personal transactions. Any imputations to the contrary are basely untrue.

RESUMPTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Advertiser, a whig paper, holds out the following prospect of a resumption of specie payments in New Orleans:

"It is now said that all the public banks will, of their own accord, resume specie payments in December next, if there is to be no national bank; but in case there should be one, they will defer resumption until the ensuing summer."

This is not saying much in favor of a National Bank, certainly. But we wonder whether our State Bank, under similar circumstances, will resume "of its own accord," as an honest bank should do, or whether it will still refuse to pay its debts "as heretofore," until it is forced to do justice to its creditors by the Legislature?

THE BANK.—We strongly suspect that it is the intention of the State Bank of Indiana to resume specie payments just before the meeting of the Legislature. The object of this course will be to prevent the passage of a resolution requiring the Governor to issue a scire facias against the bank in case of suspension and other violations of its charter. Should such a resolution not pass, then the Bank would again suspend as soon as the Legislature adjourned.

We will keep an eye on this matter.

OUR TABLE is crowded with important matter, which we will lay before our readers as fast as possible. We find the dimensions of our sheet, notwithstanding it contains weekly a greater amount of matter than any other paper in the State, insufficient to meet our wishes. If our friends will exert themselves a little, we shall soon be enabled to enlarge. For this purpose we contemplate, as soon as our resources justify, obtaining a power press. To enable us to do this, our friends must do their duty to themselves, their principles, and to us.

THE JOURNAL.—The Journal is pretty well used up. After all the charges made, and proofs demanded, it lies off in a tangent, quotes falsely, and has to get the little federal sheet at Vincennes to help it out of its trouble. When an editor does this, be sure he is pretty well used up.



O say can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming, Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight Over the ramparts we watch'd so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there; And the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave,

Over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

THE ELECTIONS. GLORIOUS TRIUMPHS OF DEMOCRACY. THE PIPE LAYERS MISSING.

The news from Maine and Vermont is glorious. The democracy of the Pine Tree State have covered themselves with glory. We condense the returns as much as possible out of the large mass on hand.

Governor Fairfield's net gain, as far as received, over Gov. Kent, exceeds 11,000. His net gain over Gov. Kent and scattering votes exceeds 10,000. Gov. Kent's loss exceeds 13,000! O! where are the pipe layers?

From present appearances, Gov. Fairfield's majority will be from 11 to 12,000. Kent will lack about 15,000 votes of a re-election.

Of the 31 Senators, when the vacancies are filled, 27, and perhaps 28, will be democrats.

The Democratic majority in the House will be from 60 to 80.

The Democratic vote is larger by about 1000 votes than it was last year.

Such a tremendous victory was hardly anticipated. We are glad to see that the democracy bear their victory like men.

VERMONT.

"O have you heard from old Vermont—mount—mount—mount?"

"The whig triumph is complete," says sawney of the Journal. The Vermont State Journal, whig, says: "It is our duty—not a very pleasant one surely—to inform our readers, and our brethren of the press in other States, that Vermont has, in all probability, made no choice of Governor by the people, and that the whig majority in the Legislature will be reduced to about half what it was last year. Judging from the returns now received, we estimate the result to be about as follows:—Col. Paine will lack 2,000 or 2,500 votes of an election; in the Senate, the whig majority will be from eight to ten, and in the House not far from fifty."

Such is the "complete whig triumph." This was the State which competed with Kentucky for the "banner," and lacked only 38 votes of winning it having given "Tippecanoe and TYLER too" fifteen thousand and five hundred votes majority. But the democratic boys of the Green Mountain State are not the toys to be scared at trifles, and like the independent farmers of Marion, they are not so blind as the whig moneyed aristocracy would believe.

According to the returns received, Smilie, the democratic candidate is ahead of Paine, federal. The regular abolition candidate has about 3,000 votes, and as it requires a majority to elect, there will probably be no election by the people. The State is so gerrymandered by the whigs, that notwithstanding the democracy have a plurality of votes, the whigs have been enabled to obtain a majority in the Legislature; and hence should the election go to that body, Paine, the federal candidate, will probably be chosen.

This is "glory enough for one day!"

ILLINOIS.—The official returns for the three Congressional Districts gives 33,057 Democratic votes, and 32,304 Whig—Democratic majority 753.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.—State elections will take place as follows: In Pennsylvania and Ohio, on the second Tuesday in October; Georgia, Michigan and Arkansas, on the first Monday in October; South Carolina, second Monday in October; Maryland, first Monday in October; New York, first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in November; Massachusetts, second Monday in November; In New York, the election is for members of the Legislature only; the Governor's election coming on next year.

Of these States, we predict the democracy will carry Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Arkansas, South Carolina, and New York. In Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts, we think our chance as fair as it has been for years.

ANOTHER ROBBERY of the State Bank of Illinois has just been discovered. The State Register of the 24th says—

"We have the painful duty to announce to our readers that Mr. CORNWELL, one of the clerks of the State Bank here, was detected this week in robbing the funds of the Bank. To what extent he has been thus engaged, or how much he has taken, is not yet known. About 650 dollars is the amount so far as ascertained. The manner in which he carried on his speculations shows that there are ways of robbing a bank which might never be discovered. In the present case, accident brought the robbery to light."

We omit the details of the manner in which the robbery was accomplished, as it might operate unfavorably upon the morals of our own Bank officers.

The officers of the bank who first discovered the robbery permitted Cornwell to go at large, in consequence of a feeling of regret for his respectable family and connections. But one of the State directors getting at the bottom of the affair caused him to be arrested and bound over in the sum of \$2000—an amount says the Register, entirely too small to insure the appearance of the prisoner for trial. How the Devil must laugh when he thinks of Banks!

ANOTHER BANK RASCAL SCORDED.—Henry W. Jones, Teller in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank in Troy, N. Y. recently decamped in company with a woman of ill-fame, leaving his Bank account minus to the tune of about \$7,000.

The cashier of the Raleigh branch of the Cape Fear Bank is a defaulter in \$10,000.

ROBBERY OF A LAND OFFICE.—The Receiver's office in Chicago was recently robbed of about \$11,000, principally in gold and Treasury Notes. The Receiver offers a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of the money, and \$500 for the arrest of the robbers.

TO FARMERS.—JUSTIN SMITH, Esq. a whig merchant of this place, has advertised that he will take a small quantity of John Wood's notes at thirty-one cents on the dollar, payable in goods.

The notes of the Bank of West Union, new Bank of Circleville, Bank of Cincinnati, the Farmers' Bank of Wooster, Bank of Steubenville, German Bank of Canton, Miami Exporting Company, Lebanon Miami Banking Company, and the Banks of Illinois, are not received by the State Treasurer of Ohio in payment of Taxes. Of course these notes should be taken by nobody else.

It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is commonly called high words, they generally use low language." Vide Indiana Journal.

## Correspondence of the State Sentinel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1841.

DEAR CHAPMAN: You will receive per mail the papers by which you will observe the resignation of the members of the Cabinet, Mr. WEBSTER excepted; and as the papers of this day contain the letter of Mr. W. explaining his reasons for not resigning; you will readily perceive that the course pursued by the others was a concerted plan to "head Capt. Tyler;" as Mr. Butts said in his famous Coffee House letter. Mr. EWING gives a long history of his relations and talks with Mr. TYLER, and it appears to me that if his letter be correct, he is censurable for publishing private matters. But as Mr. Webster is at once brought before the public and implicated, he was either bound to side with the Executive, or take side with Mr. Ewing, and of course resign. He has taken side with the President; and Mr. Ewing's letter falls to the ground; and it would not doubt have been far better for him had he been as brief as the other members, and left out his badgering. There is always two sides, and of course people are bound to hear them.

The news from Vermont must be disheartening to the hard ciderites; the whigs not being able to elect their Governor. The people are opening their eyes.

The news from Maine for "Democracy too" will be astonishing; and it is to wonder, and you will find that the hard cider has run out of the Ararat, or crossed the line to her mother dear. The old adage that "public justice is certain," may be safely quoted now; and you even will see a reaction that will be astonishing.

In Indiana, the fire was kindled in August, and is now sweeping through Vermont and Maine to an extent that is alarming to some; and it is strongly supposed that even the borders of New York cannot stop it.

The effect of the veto has caused much difficulty with the party who promised so much, and even if the statements made by Ewing are correct to regard to Tyler, are not the whigs responsible for his acts, he they disavow it (which I do not believe) they selected him and they declared they fairly elected him (which I always doubted); and of course must be wholly responsible. But the move is now to have him resign, and leave the president of the Senate to perform the duties of the Executive; and then Mr. Clay might flourish with any kind of a bank that might be most likely to elevate him to the Chair, he has for years so anxiously looked to.

The steamship Great Western is just in, and brings but little of interest, except the defeat of the old Ministry by a large majority, and an attempt to crawl out of the responsibility of a war in relation to the McLeod affair, after blustering and our papers helping along by showing the weakness of our navy, &c. They report that the change of the administration in America has satisfied them, through Mr. WEBSTER, that our course is honorable. But it is with them as it was in regard to France and Old Hickory; they did not like to knock under and were glad of any apology or excuse for backing out.

A. B. C.

FOREIGN.—The latest foreign news is of but little interest. The British Whig Ministry had been defeated by a majority of 91—the Cabinet dissolved, and Sir Robert Peel chosen Premier by the Queen with unlimited powers to form a new administration. The McLeod case has been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, but the late Ministers expressed themselves satisfied with Mr. Webster's letter, and were content to let the trial go on.

McLEOD IN IRELAND.—The Dublin correspondent of the Boston Pilot, writes as follows:

"The Pirate McLeod.—The decision of the N. York Court in this case, has given the greatest satisfaction in Ireland. The bold tone in which Judge Cowan pronounced the opinion of the Court, has fully answered the expectations which we had from the citizens of the Republic. England has at length met a people willing and able to stand her to her teeth and fling back in scornful defiance her empty threats. What will she now do? Humbled and dejected, even in her own estimation, she must brook the contumacious which she has received, as the just reward of her insolence."

One million four hundred and forty-six thousand dollars in specie have been recently shipped from Tampico to England, in British bottoms.

ABOLITION.—THE CONFIRMATION OF EVERETT.

In relation to the confirmation of Edward Everett as Minister to England, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post writes, that it required much persuasion to bring Preston and Mangum to vote for it—but the party drill brought them to it. One consideration urged in favor of it was, that the South should not expend its strength in so small an issue, when, next session, they are to try consequences on the great question of the reception of abolition petitions. The southern members held a meeting, and resolved to oppose the introduction of these petitions, and to leave their seats in case they should be received. After leaving their seats, they are not to return to them as they did on a similar occasion heretofore, until they have received all that they demand, viz. a permanent rule excluding the incendiary mischief. If they do not obtain this, they are to go home and rally the land.

We are surprised that our friend of the True American is "still left in the dark;" although if he had read the article as reprinted in his paper only, our surprise would in a measure cease. Is any thing plainer than this: "This illegal issue is made by the Auditor and Treasurer without the sanction of law?"

UNIMPORTANT RUNNER.—In consequence of the inefficiency so long manifested by the Whig Organ—an inefficiency which experience has increased instead of corrected—it is rumored, that the Managers in their next State Convention will raise another "thousand dollars," for the purpose of employing some one possessed of a little talent and character to take the place of the person who now disgraces his party through the columns of that print.

WHEREAS CHAPMAN.—Why here he is, stuck in the head of the "Indiana State Sentinel," just received, with his mouth wide open crowing over the result of the elections in that State. It is the "tail-end" paper published within the "Hoosier" dominions. Go it, Chapman—pick up your count and give it to them, and look out that the poor d—d don't get your best roast. You have driven the hard-core subjects of your State from a majority of over fifty in the House of Representatives into a minority, and from a majority of about 15,000 on the popular vote of last fall to a minority. "Crow Chapman—crow!"—Detroit Free Press.

We insert the above for the benefit of our neighbor, and to inform our friend of the Free Press, that we have adopted the maxim of the Lord's Prayer—"Lead us not into temptation;"—and hence do not keep chickens.

The Chapman family are having things in Indiana. A Mr. "Grove Chapman," of the Sentinel, with his four brothers in the Legislature, is the happiest man in the world. By the way, Chapman, have you got any unengaged marriageable sisters?—Chicago Democrat.

That's John Wentworth, any body might know. Marriageable sisters we may have; but how should we know whether they are "unengaged" or not? We have always ascertained that fact from the lasses themselves, so far as we were concerned; and advise the long editor to do the same. We cannot promise but "our sisters" have heard the song of "Unfortunate Miss Bailey."

## INDIANAPOLIS BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected every week by E. S. ALVORD & CO., at Indianapolis, who are generally prepared to buy at the following quotations.

All notes marked — are not purchased by us.

Specie, 3 per cent. premium.

Gold, 3 1/4 —

INDIANA. State Bank and Branches, par Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Madison, 10 dis Savings Institution at Charleston, 15 dis Insurance Company at Vincennes, 15 dis New Albany City notes, redeemable at Insur. office, 10 dis Treasury notes, 5/8 2 dis Woodburn & Co's notes, Madison, 3 dis Exchange Bank at Indianapolis, 10 dis John H. Watson's notes; Terre Haute, 2 dis

KENTUCKY. Bank of Louisville, par Bank of Kentucky and Branches, par Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, par Hotel Company, par Savings Bank of Louisville, 2 1/2 3 dis Ots, Arnold & Co's checks on do., 2 dis Old Bank of Kentucky, 2 dis Commonwealth Bank and Branches, 8 dis South-Western Real Estate Bank, 10 dis

OHIO. Bank of Circleville, old, 2 dis do do new, 25 dis Bank of Cleveland, 2 dis Bank of Massillon, do Bank of Wooster, do Bank of Cincinnati, 3 dis Bank of Xenia, par Bank of Sandusky, 2 dis Bank of Hamilton, par Bank of West Union, no sale Bank of Chillicothe, do Bank of Gallipolis, 2 dis Bank of Marietta, 2 dis Bank of Mount Pleasant, do Bank of Norwalk, do Bank of Geauga, do Bank of Zanesville, do Bank of Bank of St. Charlesville, do Bank of Steubenville, do Clinton Bank at Columbus, par Commercial Bank at Columbus, 2 dis Commercial Bank of New London, 2 dis Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, 2 dis Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, 2 dis Commercial Bank of Toledo, do Dayton Bank, par Dayton Manufacturing Company, Exchange Bank of Cincinnati, 3 1/2 5 dis Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Steubenville, 10 dis Farmers Bank Canton, par Franklin Bank Cincinnati, par Franklin Bank Wooster, par Granville Alexandria Society, 2 1/2 5 dis Geauga Insurance Company, no sale Kentland Safety Society, fraud Lancaster Ohio Bank, 20 dis Lebanon Miami Bank, 20 dis Lafayette Bank Cincinnati, par Madison Bank at Manhattan, 50 dis Mechanics and Trades Bank Cincinnati, 15 dis Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati, 15 dis at Cosmopolis, 2 dis

MASSACHUSETTS. Mackinac Bank Pulam, no sale Monroe Falls Manufacturing Company, do Ophian's Institute, do Ohio Railroad, do Life Insurance and Trust Company, 3 prem Urban Banking Company, 2 dis Western reserve Bank at Warren, 2 dis Union Bank of Exchange, fraud

ILLINOIS. State Bank of Illinois and Branches, 24 dis Bank of Illinois and Branches, Shawneetown, do Bank of Cairo, 10 1/2 15 dis Illinois Savings Bank, fraud Manufacturers and Miners Bank at Jackson, do Merchants and Planters Bank at Chicago, do

TENNESSEE. Bank of Tennessee and Branches, 8 1/2 10 dis Planters' Bank and Branches, do Union Bank and Branches, do Yeaman, Woods & Co, do

VIRGINIA. Bank of Virginia and Branches, 2 prem Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches, do Valley Bank and Branches, do Northern Bank of Virginia at Wheeling and Branches, par Exchange Bank of Norfolk, do

PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia Banks, 2 1/2 3 prem Pittsburgh Banks, 10 dis Lumbermen